

By Mr. DRUKKER: Petitions of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Union Avenue Baptist Church, Methodist Episcopal Church of Paterson, and Passaic Baptist Church, of Passaic, N. J., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petitions of First Baptist Church of West-bergen, Waverly Congregational Church and Sunday School, and Leonard W. Borst, of Jersey City, and Woodcliff Reformed Church, of North Bergen, N. J., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FARR: Petition of Rev. John Hammond, of Scranton, and E. T. Dimmick, of Carbondale, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FESS: Petition of Riley Pond, John W. Wire, William Mann, J. W. Brindle, James Williams, William Clevenger, Ralph Miller, and C. Rhonemus, of Wilmington, Ohio, favoring passage of House bill 11970, to pension the "squirrel hunters"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of St. John's Baptist Church, of Springfield, Ohio, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GERRY: Petitions of A. B. Arnold; Coventry Central Baptist Church, of Anthony, R. I.; First Methodist Church, of Centerville, R. I.; Wood River Church, of Richmond, R. I.; Samuel M. Cathcart, of Westerly, R. I.; Meshanticut Baptist Sunday School, of Cranston, R. I.; Curtis Corner Sunday School, of Gould, R. I.; North Scituate A. C. Church, of North Scituate, R. I.; Methodist Episcopal Church, of East Greenwich, R. I.; Miss Mary B. Pittlefield, Harry E. Fennants, Natick Baptist Church, Margaret Main, James W. Main, F. J. Earl Dodsworth, Clarence C. Maine, Isabelle Potter, and B. Pierce Tabor, of Natick, R. I.; Second Baptist Church, of Shannock, R. I.; Rev. Frank Gardner, of Phenix, R. I.; Everett E. Jones; Brotherhood of Wakefield Baptist Church, of Wakefield, R. I.; and Rev. F. D. Smock, of Foster Center, R. I., urging the passage of legislation providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of Ladies' Bible Class and Mena Bible Class, of Hope, R. I.; Hartford P. Brown Bible Class, First Baptist Church, of Hope Valley, R. I.; Primitive Methodist Church of Pascoag, R. I.; Swedish Baptist Church, of Hills Grove, R. I.; Park Place Congregational Church, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Herbert Hannah, of Arlington, R. I.; Samuel Albro, of Washington, R. I.; Wickford Baraca Bible Class, of Wickford, R. I.; Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Allied Temperance Committee of Rhode Island, Elmwood Christian Church, George W. Petri, Trinity Baptist Church, William T. Greene, John Harrop, Rev. James E. Springer, Corliss Heights Baptist Sunday School, and Charles W. Littlefield, Esq., of Providence, R. I.; and Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of East Greenwich, R. I., urging the passage of legislation providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GILMORE: Petition of members of the Methodist Church of Rockland, members of the Epworth League of Stoughton, Methodist Episcopal Church of Whitman, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Boston (Mass.) Socialist Club, protesting against sending foodstuffs to nations at war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Gen. James C. Strong, of Oakland, Cal., favoring passage of House Bill 16626, relative to retirement of Brig. Gen. James Clark Strong; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Thomas B. O'Keefe, of Watsonville, and C. A. Engelhardt, of Santa Barbara, Cal., protesting against the circulation of the Menace through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Santa Cruz (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring passage of House joint resolution 372, relative to the preparedness of the United States for war; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. IGOE: Petition of Mound City Council, No. 207, United Commercial Travelers of America, St. Louis, Mo., favoring House bill 18683; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Resolutions from Allied Temperance Committee of Rhode Island; Elmwood Christian Church, Providence; Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mapleville; Free Baptist Church, Greenville; Rev. J. H. Roberts, Greenville; E. R. Bullock, Providence; Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence; Lime Rock Baptist Church, Lincoln; First Baptist Church, Lincoln; and Trinity Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McKENZIE: Petition of Church of the Brethren of Ogle County, Ill., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOON: Petition of citizens of Dechers, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of citizens of Benton, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Papers to accompany a bill for relief of George I. Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLATT: Papers to accompany a bill for a pension to Charles L. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany bill to remove charge of desertion from the military record of James Hardin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of merchants of the twentieth congressional district of Illinois, favoring House bill 5308, taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THACHER: Petition of citizens of Waltham, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Osterville, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WALLIN: Petition of sundry churches and citizens in the thirtieth New York district, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WEAVER: Memorial of City Council of Shawnee, Okla., favoring the passage of the Hamill civil-service pension bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of W. G. Rigg and others, of Hinton, Okla., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIS: Petitions of Methodist Episcopal Church of Mechanicsburg, Vanlue, and churches of Urbana, Ohio, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WINSLOW: Petition of citizens of Uxbridge, Blackstone, and Lodge No. 1, International Order of Good Templars, of Worcester, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we worship Thee. Thou art worthy to receive the adoration and praise of all men. When we live upon the low plane of life Thou dost seem afar off. When we behold Thy glory through the atmosphere of our own sinful hearts our vision fades into the light of common day. Give us a perception of Thy goodness and of Thy greatness that will appeal to every high motive and purpose of our lives, remembering that our lives lived in conformity to Thy will will reach the highest possible destiny. Every motive that Thou dost appeal to is an appeal to the strength and nobility of our own manhood. Guide us this day according to Thy will. For Christ's sake, Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 94) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 12750. An act relating to procedure in United States courts; and

H. R. 19076. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I wish to give notice that to-morrow, following the speech of the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jones], I shall address the Senate on the subject of nation-wide prohibition.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Minnesota remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to exclude anti-Catholic publications from the mails, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Synod of Minnesota, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Duluth, Minn., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present two telegrams which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the following telegrams.

The Secretary read as follows:

GREENVILLE, TEX., December 15, 1914.

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Washington, D. C.:

We, the ministers of Greenville, heartily commend you for your stand on prohibition during last spring and summer. About 4,000 people in Hunt County indorsed the Sheppard-Hobson resolution. The sentiment is even stronger for it now.

E. W. ALDERSON.
GRAHAM McMURRAY.
A. A. DUNCAN.
W. J. HUMPHREYS.
C. C. YOUNG.
T. FERRIN.

WHEATLAND, WYO., December 15, 1914.

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

The Wyoming State Grange, representing 21 subordinate and 2 Pomona granges, with 495 members, in annual session assembled here, unanimously adopted resolution favoring national constitutional prohibition, and most heartily thanking you for your joint resolution pending in Congress.

P. A. SHOPE,
Business Agent Wyoming State Grange.

Mr. JONES. I have a telegram signed by George W. Slyter and H. E. Warren, of Tacoma, Wash., stating that 280 voters of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church of that city have unanimously indorsed the Sheppard-Hobson prohibition resolution.

I also present a petition of Laurel Lodge, No. 99, International Order of Good Templars, of Everett, Wash., asking for the passage of the prohibition resolution. I move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I also present a petition from the Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Omak, Wash., favoring the settlement of the present European war by arbitration and the establishment of an international tribunal. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Church of Olathe; members of the United Brethren Sunday School of Russell; of the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lincoln; of members of the Abbyville Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of Abbyville; of the Young Men's Class of the Congregational Church of Ellis; of members of the First Methodist Sunday School of Winfield; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Redfield; and of sundry citizens of Netawaka and Redfield, all in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 6777) for the relief of Frank Ferrin, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of sundry citizens of Memphis, Wales, and St. Clair, all in the State of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Oakland, Cal., praying for the creation of a national marketing commission, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pacific Grove and Monterey, in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a volunteer officers' retired list, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ROOT presented petitions of Local Branch No. 27, Catholic Benevolent Association, and of Local Division No. 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Lockport, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Long Lake, N. Y., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURLEIGH presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison; of Arcana Lodge, No. 1, International Order of Good Templars, of Portland; and

of the Grand Lodge of Maine, International Order of Good Templars, of Waterville, all in the State of Maine, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KERN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Marion, Dunkirk, and Greentown, all in the State of Indiana, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of the Dearborn County Council, Knights of Columbus, of Lawrenceburg, and of sundry citizens of Michigan City and Terre Haute, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the use of the mails in the transmission of anti-Catholic publications, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

SALE AND SHIPMENT OF COTTON.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, under the head of petitions and memorials I send to the desk some correspondence, which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The first letter that I shall ask the Secretary to read contains a series of questions with reference to cotton-trade conditions in Europe, which were contained in a number of letters addressed early in September to various cotton buyers, manufacturers, and dealers in Austria, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Russia, and England. Thus far I have heard from correspondents in Russia and Germany, and I ask the Secretary to read the letter I sent to them and the replies, and then that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce for its further consideration. It is along the line of the communication which the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] had read yesterday.

There being no objection, the letters were read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions:

First. What, in your opinion, will be the decrease and consumption of American cotton in your country on account of conditions incident to the European war?

Second. What stocks of American cotton are now on hand? What other kinds of cotton now on hand; that is, in the hands of spinners?

Third. What percentage in reduction of time, if any, are the mills in your country running?

Fourth. In case of a continuance of the war, in your opinion, will conditions in cotton manufacturing in your country improve as compared with the present conditions?

Fifth. What effect has the war had in your country in obtaining funds for the purchase of cotton?

Sixth. What is the present condition and outlook for available transportation to your country of the raw product and the exportation of your manufactured cotton goods?

Seventh. What effect, if any, has the war had upon the supply of available labor in your cotton manufacturing business?

Eighth. To what extent has the supply of American cotton in your country been affected by the disturbance of transportation facilities?

Ninth. Would adequate facilities for transportation increase the consumption of American cotton in your country?

I shall be under obligations to you for as prompt reply to these inquiries as you may be able to make.

HAMBURG, October 27, 1914.

Mr. E. D. SMITH, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed letter of the 29th ultimo has been duly received, and we answer the questions submitted as follows as well as we can under the present difficult conditions:

First. In our opinion, the consumption of American cotton in Germany will entirely depend upon the quantity available. If none can be obtained, it will be almost nil after present stocks are worked up.

Second. It is impossible to say. Stocks of American cotton in spinners' hands will, in our opinion, be very small. The cost of last summer's spot cotton was very dear, and new crops were offered so much cheaper; in consequence spinners did not hold any reserve stocks.

Third. Spinners who are working for military purposes are running full time; others may, perhaps, stop three days per week or more.

Fourth. May, perhaps, improve some for certain qualities in consequence of insufficient supply.

Fifth. Owing to exporters in the United States of America asking cash payment in New York instead of drawing 60 or 90 days' sight on European bankers, funds for the purchase of cotton are very limited, but they would be plentiful could Germany obtain the cotton.

Sixth. The outlook for available transportation of cotton to Germany is very gloomy, and the same applies to the exportation of German manufactured cotton goods.

Seventh. The war has had the effect that, of course, many laborers have left the mills to go to war. However, there are enough remaining to work if the necessary cotton could be obtained.

Eighth. It has come to an almost complete standstill.

Ninth. Most certainly, could cotton be obtained from America, there would be a great increase in the consumption of American cotton in our markets.

Yours, truly,

VEREIN DER AM BAUMWOLLHANDEL
BETHEILIGTEN FIRM IN HAMBURG,
WM. FOERSTER, President.

BREMEN, November 2, 1914.

DEAR SIR: To your questions of September 29, we beg to address you with the following information:

First. Our cotton spinning and weaving mills are very busy on account of army orders. The general business of our mills is better than before the war. In the long run the consumption is hard to estimate; mills of higher goods go short time already, and many mills in the

Elsass are closed up; for the greater part of our spinners much depends on how much American cotton will reach Germany. We do not think that less than two-thirds of the general consumption will be used if this cotton can be imported.

Second. Stocks of American cotton were in Bremen at the beginning of August about 300,000 bales, and are now reduced to about 110,000 bales, which are, but for a few hundred bales, sold and pledged to spinners. Stocks in the interior are small and mostly Indian cotton, on account of its cheapness two months ago compared to American growth. Spinners' supplies will, on the average, last till about the end of November.

Third. About 40 per cent of our mills returned to full time; those having army orders, especially weavers, are working overtime.

Fourth. On continuance of war we think conditions will even improve; of course all depends on what quantity of cotton will reach us.

Fifth. Funds for purchase of cotton are plentiful and readily furnished by banks heretofore engaged in cotton financing. All those concerned were well prepared and have not at all suffered by the war.

Sixth. German and English boats that have so far mainly carried American cotton to our harbors are, of course, out of question, and it will remain to neutral steamers to bring cotton to neutral ports, wherefrom it can safely be carried to our country. We do not doubt that in the event of larger cotton shipments, compared with former years, to certain ports the English Government will under some pretense capture such cotton, especially if such steamers belong to smaller European nations. We would prefer to secure for our requirements in shipments on American bottom, and with the whole of our trade look to the American Government to protect the interest of the Southern States, whose property mostly all shipments will remain until landed at neutral port or destination. German and Austrian consumption of about 3,000,000 bales of cotton will mean a good deal to American producers.

Seventh. Mills have replaced by others practically all labor men who were called to the army. Spinners employ to a large percentage women hands. Many workmen are applying for work, and any vacancies could easily be filled.

Eighth. With exception of the steamship *Aurora* and such cotton now obtained at Antwerp, no cotton has reached this country after declaration of war. Within the last month spot cotton rose sharply to now about 92 pfennigs per one-half kilogram, which equals in American money, Bremen spot terms, 19.04 cents per pound. Any receipts of new crop cotton via neutral ports would, of course, lower prices decidedly.

Ninth. Our agents in the mill centers inquire daily for offers of cotton, and from all reports obtained a good consumption, in our opinion, is assured for all such cotton reaching our country up to two-thirds of its usual consumption, this the more as East Indian and Egyptian cotton does not come into question at all.

Our country appears to bear all perils of this dreadful war—which was forced on us—easier and better than other countries concerned. Everybody is assisting to his best the Government, the military authorities, the Red Cross, or the poor people. Rich and poor people are more united than ever.

Banks have not changed their financial arrangements with importing or exporting firms; all payments are regularly made, and banks claim to even have excessive credits from their clients, for which credit balances they allow partly an interest of 4½ per cent per annum.

The question of cotton imports to this country remains absolutely with the American Government, and whether this is strong enough or willing to protect the interest and property of American citizens crossing the ocean under American or other neutral colors from English capture.

Yours, very truly,

ADDIX & CARDES.

Moscow, October 6, 1914.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry of the 29th September, we are able to give you the following information:

1. In consequence of the war the consumption of American cotton has decreased 100 per cent, as there is no importation of cotton from America.

2. The stocks of American cotton are rather low, but the Russian cotton industry is supplied by our own cotton from the Turkestan district.

3. The reduction of time our mills are running is about 50 per cent of our normal work time.

4. The continuance of the war will no doubt affect the cotton-manufacturing business of Russia.

5. The obtaining of funds for the purchase of cotton is rather difficult, and £10 are now worth 125 rubles, compared with 95 rubles in time of peace.

6. There has been an intention to import cotton via Vladivostok, Siberia; as to the exportation of manufactured cotton goods, our connections with Persia, Mongolia, and China have not been affected in any way.

7. The supply of labor has decreased 20 per cent.

8. In consequence of the disturbance of transportation, the importation of American cotton to Russia has been entirely stopped.

9. Facilities for transportation would no doubt increase the consumption of American cotton in Russia.

We remain, yours, truly,

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LA MANUFACTURE D'INDIENNES,
"EMILE ZUNDEL," A Moscow,
E. B. KANUFF, Director.

VILHELM TORKILDSEN.

Mr. BRYAN, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 6866) for the relief of Vilhelm Torkildsen, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 6972) granting a pension to Sarah E. Marsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS:

A bill (S. 6973) governing the reclamation of desert-land entries by the planting of trees, etc., and for other purposes (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 6974) for the relief of desert-land entrymen in Fresno and Kings Counties, Cal. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 6975) for the relief of Minor Berry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 6976) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Blackman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 6977) to amend section 4215 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 6979) granting a pension to George Troutman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LODGE. I introduce a bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. It is an embodiment of the recommendations of the Secretary of War in his report. Similar bills perhaps, which I have not noticed, have been already introduced. I hope so. This measure no doubt can be much perfected by the committee, but I think the recommendation of the Secretary of War should be brought before the Senate. Therefore I introduce the bill and ask that it be read twice and be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and I also ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 6978) to increase the efficiency of the Army was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to fill up to their full strength the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile Army force, as recommended in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914; and that he be further authorized to appoint not more than 1,000 officers for commands in this increased force.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to discharge enlisted men from the service at the expiration of 18 months if satisfied that they are proficient in the duties of a soldier.

SEC. 3. That the men discharged in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act shall constitute a reserve and shall be subject to be called back to military service in time of war.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR JOSEPH FORNEY JOHNSTON.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Saturday, January 9, immediately after the routine morning business, I shall ask the Senate to consider resolutions in commemoration of the life, character, and public services of my late colleague, Hon. JOSEPH FORNEY JOHNSTON.

LITERACY TEST IN IMMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that I shall move at the proper time to strike out from the bill (H. R. 6060) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States lines 10, 11, and 12, on page 8. These words embrace the literacy test, so called, in the immigration bill and are as follows:

All aliens over 16 years of age physically capable of reading who can not read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish.

I ask that the amendment be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall, with the permission of the Senate, submit some remarks on the Public Health Service.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 12750. An act relating to procedure in United States courts; and

H. R. 19076. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR BACON.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, in pursuance of the notice heretofore given by me, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia submits resolutions, which the Secretary will read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 503) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the second resolution the Senate will proceed with the memorial services touching the character and high standing of the late Hon. AUGUSTUS O. BACON.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, it is with consciousness of a great loss that I ask the Senate to consider the high character and distinguished public service of AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON. To say that by his death the Senate lost one of its ablest and most experienced Members feebly expresses the truth.

He came to the Senate splendidly prepared for the work. He was, when elected, a business man of unusual experience, an able lawyer, and a trained legislator and parliamentarian.

He served in the Senate 19 years. During his service here he was tirelessly industrious; he realized that the entire business of the Nation, as well as the legislative hopes of the people, were covered by the measures considered by the Congress, and that the smaller size of the Senate gave opportunity for each Senator to contribute toward perfecting each measure with no limitation other than his ability and his capacity for labor.

Senator BACON gave to the duties of the Senate all of his ability and all of his time. Service as a Senator was the thought and the joy of his life. Accurate and painstaking by nature and by training, he brought to the service a devotion rarely equalled—never excelled.

Senator BACON was born October 20, 1839, in Bryan County, Ga., although the home of his parents was Liberty County. His ancestors upon one line were among the earliest settlers of Virginia. Upon another they were with the colony of Puritans who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Some of the latter removed to Georgia in 1753 and founded what was known as the Midway Colony, afterwards called Liberty County. On both lines his ancestors were soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary Army. His father died before his birth, and his mother died before he was a year old. His parents are buried in the cemetery of the Midway Church, and he was born in the atmosphere of this church.

Liberty County, Ga., was the home of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Lyman Hall and Jutton Gwinnett. Midway Church had among its pastors most distinguished men, among others Dr. J. S. K. Axson, grandfather of the wife of President Wilson, and Dr. Abel Holmes, the father of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and the grandfather of Mr. Justice Holmes. The mother of Theodore Roosevelt, who was the granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Stewart, was also a member of Midway Church. Midway Colony, or Liberty County, was the birthplace of John and Joseph Le Conte, the celebrated scientists.

Before he was one year old, Senator BACON was adopted by his grandmother. Under her guardianship he was carefully trained and received a good elementary education. At the age of 16 he entered the University of Georgia. He graduated from the collegiate department in 1859, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following year he received from the institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws, having been a member of the first law class graduated by that university. He was a trustee of the University of Georgia at the time of his death and had been a trustee for many years. Few of his attachments were stronger than that which tied him to the State university. The University of Georgia successively conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Laws, the latter degree having been conferred in 1909. He selected Atlanta, Ga., as the place in which to begin the practice of his profession.

Before the end of 12 months thereafter he joined the Confederate Army and was made adjutant of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, in which position he served in Virginia during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862. He was afterwards commissioned

as captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States and assigned to general-staff duty. He was married on April 19, 1864, to Miss Virginia Lamar, in Macon, Ga.

At the close of the war he was mustered out of service with the rank of captain. He then renewed his legal studies and began practicing law in Macon, Ga.

Senator BACON combined as a lawyer to an unusual degree ability to present with power a client's case to judges or to juries. He added to his thorough knowledge of law capacity as a business man, thus rendering his service to his client of unusual value. His success at the bar was almost immediate, and so long as he gave himself to his profession he enjoyed a lucrative practice and a most distinguished position among his legal associates.

For a number of years he was employed in practically every important case tried in middle Georgia, yet so great was his industry that in addition to his law practice and his legislative services he found time to prepare and publish in two volumes a digest of the supreme court decisions found in the first 40 volumes of the Georgia Reports, and so thoroughly and accurately did he do this work that his volumes at once found space in the libraries of the lawyers of the State.

In 1868, when Mr. BACON was 28 years old, he was nominated by the State Democratic convention for presidential elector. Two years afterwards he was elected a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. He was reelected to that body continuously for a period of 12 years, and was subsequently again elected for a term of 2 years. He was speaker pro tempore for two years and speaker for eight years. In 1883 he was a candidate for the governorship of his State, and in the Democratic convention he lacked but one vote of receiving the nomination, when a nomination would have assured his election. He was several times a member of the State Democratic conventions of his State, was chairman of the convention in 1880, and was delegate from the State at large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1884.

In 1894 he was elected to the United States Senate by the Georgia Legislature. In 1900 he was nominated at a Democratic State primary for the Senate, and was afterwards unanimously elected to the Senate by the legislature, composed of Democrats, Republicans, and Populists. In 1906 he was again indorsed in the State Democratic primary, having no opposition, and was again unanimously elected to a third term in the Senate. He was the first Georgian to be elected to a third consecutive full term in the United States Senate. In 1912 he was again renominated in the State Democratic primary. Before the legislature met the amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the election of Senators by the people had become effective. When the legislature met it promptly provided machinery for the election of a Senator by the people. An election was called and Senator BACON had the distinction of being the first Member of the United States Senate elected by the people under the operation of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the time of his death he had served but one year of his fourth term as United States Senator.

Senator BACON was physically strong and vigorous, the result of his simple and abstemious life and habits. He inherited a naturally strong mentality from his ancestors, and from his earliest youth until his death he assiduously cultivated and strengthened his natural mental powers. He was prepared for every line of work which came before the Senate, and, while he enjoyed it all, it is probably true that problems connected with our foreign relations were to him the most interesting. He was at the time of his death a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Rules, Railroads, Private Land Claims, and Expenditures in the Post Office Department. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee for 17 years, of the Foreign Relations Committee for 15 years, and of the Committee on Rules for 13 years.

For many years he had been ranking Democratic member on each of these committees, while his party was in the minority in the Senate, and upon the Democratic reorganization of the Senate in March, 1913, he became chairman of the powerful Committee on Foreign Relations, for which he was so well fitted, and which position he preferred to any in the Senate.

Though the Republicans were in the majority in the Senate and Judge Archbald was himself a Republican, Senator BACON was unanimously chosen to preside over the Archbald court of impeachment—a splendid tribute to his ability and fairness. The hearing lasted continuously during several weeks, and there were 11 active lawyers representing the two sides, yet all of Senator BACON's rulings at this trial were sustained.

He considered punctuality in his attendance upon the sessions of the Senate as one of his highest duties. In a career of

practically 19 years he was never absent a day from the Senate on account of either his personal business or his pleasure. The few times that he was absent were due to providential causes solely.

He had a deep concern for the proprieties of the Senate and held its traditions in high reverence. He was a vigilant guard and an able defender of the Constitution and was zealous in defending State rights.

He was a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and took a deep interest in its affairs.

As a speaker he was most effective on account of his clear statements and convincing logic. His studious habits had developed and strengthened his reasoning powers and gave him a wide command of language. He seldom delivered a set oration, but was always ready to discuss and did discuss the varied subjects which came before the Senate, such as constitutional questions, treaties, foreign relations generally, the tariff, currency, railroad rates, the Panama Canal, representative government, the Philippines, Cuban independence, the relations between Congress and the executive departments, State rights, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, education, and agriculture. In fact, he discussed practically every important subject that came before Congress during his service of about 19 years. He was especially strong in debate on constitutional questions and matters of foreign relations.

One of his most notable efforts was in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines. He introduced a resolution "declaring the purpose of the United States not permanently to retain the islands, but to give the people thereof their liberty." In this connection he delivered a speech that aroused deep interest in the Senate and widely commanded the attention of the public not only in this country but abroad. The vote on the resolution was a tie, and it was defeated by the vote of the Vice President—the first occasion in many years where there had been a tie vote in the Senate upon any question and upon which a Vice President had voted.

Senators were much impressed with the strength of his argument on the "Relations between Congress and the executive departments"; that is, the power of the Senate to call for information from executive departments. A debate between Senator Bacon and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, on the constitutional power of the President and the Senate in making treaties was of unusual interest and attracted widespread attention. Referring to this debate, the Hartford (Conn.) Courant editorially commented as follows:

Take down an old volume of the Congressional Globe and read one of the debates on foreign affairs in which Lewis Cass and John M. Clayton were pitted against each other—for instance, the debate (famous in its time) on the merits of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Then take Monday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and read the report therein of the debate between Mr. BACON, of Georgia, and Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, on the constitutional powers of the President and of the Senate in treaty making. It would be scant praise to say that the Bacon-Spooner debate is the more readable of the two. For intellectual vigor, grip of the matter in hand, compactness, and the lucidity of statement, brisk alertness in the give and take of dialectic fence, and last, but not least, good English, the Bacon-Spooner debate is the abler of the two. Daniel Webster would have listened to every word of it attentively, with keen interest and pleasure; Calhoun and Clay also.

No Senator took a more active part in debate than Senator Bacon when the Dingley tariff bill was before the Senate, and later, in 1900, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was under discussion. He made strong arguments in favor of material reduction of duties on all articles of universal and necessary use—embracing the whole range of things essential to the comfort, health, and convenience of the people.

Two speeches by the Senator on the amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people were powerful appeals in behalf of the rights of the States and the preservation of white supremacy.

While considering our foreign relations he was ever zealous to maintain the rights of his own country, while he was at the same time broad and brave enough to be just to other countries. The following resolution of sympathy was adopted by the Assembly of the Department of Santander, Colombia, on the Senator's death:

Interpreting the patriotic sentiments of the worthy people whom it represents, and considering the expression of its sympathy and appreciation as an act of justice to those who have labored or labored for the supreme rights of the country and humanity, it deeply regrets the death of Senator BACON, who placed his highest abilities at the service of Colombia and the weak nations, battling for her in the Congress of his country in connection with events that took place in Panama.

Senator Bacon died in Washington during the last session of the Senate. Funeral services were conducted in this Hall. When his body reached Georgia it was placed in the capitol. Public officials and the people of the State did honor to his memory. His body was carried to Macon, where he had so long lived, and was followed to the beautiful cemetery upon the banks

of the Ocmulgee by his wife, his surviving daughter, his grandchildren, and throngs of friends.

The Legislature of Georgia at its session last summer passed a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution to create a new county to be called Bacon in honor of Senator BACON, and on November 3 of this year the people of the State, at a general election, overwhelmingly ratified the amendment. It was a distinct tribute to him that the county should have been created in his honor so soon after his death.

Senator BACON was splendidly equipped for service in this body. With a lofty sense of the responsibility resting upon a Senator, he discharged all the duties of the office. He was a great Senator in the broadest meaning of the word. He is missed by his colleagues. His place will be difficult to fill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, one of the severest penalties of advancing years is found in the loss of old friends, of those with whom we have lived, which accompanies the passing of the

Daughters of Time, the hypocritical days.

That these words which I have just spoken are both a commonplace and a truism only adds to their sadness. But the inevitable partings with friends brought by the gathering years are accentuated when the separation occurs between those engaged in a common labor or service. At every turn of the well-trodden path we look in vain for a familiar figure, and each incident of the day's work whispers that there is a vacant space by our side which never again can be filled. The oncoming ranks press forward, but they are not the same, and the gap made in the lives of those who survive does not close.

These thoughts come very keenly home to me when I speak of the death of Senator BACON. For 18 years we served here together in the Senate. For 15 years we sat facing each other as members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, where association is close and constant, and where political divisions rarely enter. I saw much of him, also, outside the Capitol, and I met him more than once in Europe, for he traveled wisely and widely when Congress was not in session. Thus I came to know him well. In this way he grew to be a part of my daily life. We belonged to different political parties; we had been bred in widely different schools of political thought; on questions involving party principles we were always opposed. Outside of party politics there were many matters, many aspects of life and of the conduct of life, upon which we agreed and sympathized. We had, as was inevitable, many clashes in debate, but nothing ever affected our personal friendship, which became constantly closer and more affectionate with the passing of the years.

I think, therefore, that I knew Senator BACON well and felt for him such affection that I can speak of him with both knowledge and justice. He came to the Senate with a high reputation as a lawyer, as a public man of large experience in his own State, and as a master of parliamentary rules and practice, derived from his service as speaker in the Georgia Legislature. He at once took a position in the Senate such as is rarely accorded to a new Member, and in a very short time was recognized not only as a leader on his own side but as a leader in the Senate. This was due not merely or chiefly to his ability or to his industry, or to his constant and unwearied attendance at the daily sessions and his watchfulness in regard to legislation, but to the fact that from the day he took the oath of office he was with all his strength and all his mind a Senator of the United States in the largest and highest sense. He felt a great pride in the Senate as a body. He was sensitive as to its rights and jealous of its constitutional prerogatives. He was not ready to suffer any detriment to come to either. It is owing to Senators like Senator BACON that the Senate has held throughout our history the place and power in our Government which belong to it, and when Senators become indifferent to the position of the body to which they belong, all the power and influence so long possessed by the Senate in our Government will fade away.

Senator BACON took an especial interest in all legal questions and in all questions affecting our foreign relations, upon which, owing to his large experience and his familiarity with other countries, both through reading and travel, he was peculiarly qualified to speak with authority.

We all recognize the loss caused by the death of Senator BACON to the public service of the country, to his State, and, above all, to the Senate. But the feeling that is uppermost in the hearts of those who served with him here for so many years is one of personal sorrow. He was a true and loyal friend when his friendship had once been given. He was a thorough gentleman, as incapable of a mean or low action as he was incapable, even in the asperities of heated debate, of mean in-

situation or of a low personal fling at an opponent. He was kindly and affectionate always. More sorrows had fallen to his lot than is the usual portion of all who live out the term of years allotted by the Psalmist, but he faced his griefs and trials with a manly, cheerful courage, very pathetic to those who knew him well. Honored and mourned by his State and by the Nation, he leaves to us a gracious, happy memory of one who was an affectionate friend and an able and faithful servant of his country.

There is abundant cause here for both public and private sorrow. There is no place for lamentation. Senator BACON died full of years and honors, to use our consecrated phrase. In war and peace he had tasted of the great emotions which make life worth living. He had lived the life of his time, and he died in service, as he would have wished to die. Think how much that meant to him, how much it means to us. The waiting in helpless idleness for the inevitable close of all things earthly, the weary hours of the sick room, the "set, gray life and apathetic end," all these were spared to him. It is better to wear out than—

* * * to hang
Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail,
In monumental mockery.

To him, most fortunate, it was given to say, as it is permitted to so few to say when the years have gathered thick in serried ranks behind them:

Blow, wind! come, wrack!
At least we'll die with harness on our back.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, death is so full of solemn mystery that I am prone to stand silent in its presence. Before the Specter of death even thought itself is hesitant, and like unto a tired bird would fold its wings; and speech, however phrased, falls upon my ear like a note sounded from a chord out of tune. My speech, therefore, shall be characterized by brevity.

On Sunday last I attended the funeral services held in the Hall of the House in memory of Representative PAYNE, of New York. To-day we are assembled in the Senate Chamber to pay tribute to Senator BACON, of Georgia. Both were among the most conspicuous and potential American public men of our day. They lived and wrought in the same period, and largely in the same arena. Death came to them in the same way, and not many moons apart. Their lives, distinguished by many important and useful services to their country and mankind, were snuffed out, almost without warning, as suddenly and quickly as a flash, which for a moment lights some far off summer cloud, sinks into darkness and disappears.

Oh, the mighty mystery of it, and with what reverential awe the human mind contemplates this swift transition from life to death! And yet full well we know that after all and at best a single life is but a speck on the unfolding scroll of time, and but little more than that on the record of human experiences and history. This is as well true of those we call great as of those the least known. The span of life is so little—so insignificant—that it can hardly be counted as a separate space in the endless course of time. In truth, those accounted great—those who escape oblivion—come and go like all their kind of whatever degree, and the time comes in after years when the world no longer remembers the real great man as he was, as his contemporaries knew him, but remembers only his deeds; and remembers his deeds, if at all, only because of their influence and effect on the progress of the world and the fortunes of the human race.

This thought, Mr. President, that in time one will be remembered only for his deeds, should be a high and noble inspiration to every man to so live and strive that the sum of his life work may exert some influence for good upon the everlasting struggle of mankind for better things.

AUGUSTUS O. BACON was full to the brim with this inspiration. I shall not here trace the history of his career. That can be better done by the Senators from his own State, so long and intimately associated with him in private and in public life, or perhaps by some other friend who may care to speak with greater particularity. For me it is sufficient to speak in simpler vein—sufficient merely to avow my firm belief in his splendid courage and superb integrity. His ideals were high; his regard for any service he undertook was scrupulous; his devotion to duty was passionate and unflagging; his patriotism, wrought into his very life, flamed like a torch whose light fell upon his whole country and all its people. He loved books and music; he was traveler and scholar; he was soldier and statesman; he was a Christian and a gentleman. What more need be said? What more, indeed, can be said "to give the world assurance of a man"?

He will be sadly missed from our council and in our labors; and especially in this time of tremendous international stress, when we stand in ever-increasing need of learning, sagacity, and guidance, are we keenly conscious of our loss. But so it is, and it boots naught to lament. His life was well rounded, and more nearly reached the full limit of its possibilities than fate or fortune allows to most men. If, unlike Cardinal Wolsey, he did not sound all the depths and shoals of fame, he did sound many of them without wreck; and if he did not scale the highest peak, he did climb some of the loftiest without falling. Maybe it is better for him as it is. His work—constructive, upbuilding, and beneficent—has left an influence for good which will make his name a precious memory. His stalwart form is crumbling into dust, but his spirit, his soul, has entered upon new and nobler activities in a higher and infinitely better sphere. How do I know? Only because I still believe in the eternal Triune God my mother told me about as I knelt at her knees—that sweet and sacred altar of my childhood faith.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, when Senator BACON passed away to his final rest on the 14th of February, 1914, in the seventy-fifth year of his age and in the maturity of his power, the Senate lost in him one of its strongest, ablest, and most efficient Members, one to whom we could always look for valuable advice, information, and instruction. Gifted by nature with a vigorous intellect, which he developed and fortified by a broad and liberal education, he was well equipped in his youth for the active and strenuous duties of life. What happened to so many young and promising men, North and South, on the eve of the great struggle which began in 1861 happened to him. Though educated and trained for the pursuits of peace, yet his first active and pronounced work was that of war, that of an officer in the Confederate Army, in which he proved himself an able, courageous, and efficient officer, faithful to the end to the cause which he had espoused. In 1861, from the heights back of Arlington, in his Confederate uniform, he beheld the dome of that Capitol which he entered as a United States Senator in 1895. The war had exhausted and impoverished the South, and the problem of reconstruction retarded to some extent the work of recuperation. It was not altogether an easy task for the returning soldiers of the North to resume the avocations of peace, and it must have been much harder and much more trying and difficult for the soldiers of the South. The former returned to a prosperous country, while the latter returned to a country where stagnation and paralysis, as a result of the war, prevailed. It was under such circumstances and conditions that Senator BACON embarked in the practice of law in 1866, the year following the close of the war, and in the period of reconstruction. While by intellect and training a thorough, able, and most conscientious lawyer, I can readily conceive that under the circumstances he found it at first uphill and not very remunerative work; but his ability and persistency in due time, as the country gradually recuperated, met with its reward, and he soon became one of the leaders of the bar in his State. As a lawyer he was painstaking, thorough, and honest. He was not a mere case lawyer, but one who was versed and well grounded in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence. He was a close student of our constitutional law, and believed in adhering to its fundamental principles, its checks and balances. He was of a conservative temperament and trend of mind, and hence his opinion on great constitutional questions was deliberately formed and of great value.

After having firmly established himself as a lawyer and becoming well known for his proficiency and skill in that calling, at the instance of his people he entered the political arena of his State as a member of its legislature, in the lower house, where he served for 14 years in all, 8 years of that time as speaker and 2 years as speaker pro tempore.

As a legislator he was safe, sound, and moderately conservative, with a talent for constructive and remedial legislation. As a presiding officer he was patient, fair, and impartial, aiming to keep the deliberations of the body over which he presided within the pale of parliamentary law. In the legislature he was looked up to as a guide and leader whom it was safe and best to follow. He was no truculent time-server nor weather-vane gazer. He stood for what he believed was just, right, and for the public welfare.

The people of Georgia approved of his course and his work, and as a token of their approval in the fall of 1894 elected him to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1895. He was thrice reelected, and passed away in the first year of his last term. He was the first Senator elected by a popular vote of the people under the recent constitutional amendment.

Few, if any, have ever entered this body better equipped for the great work entailed on its Members, who are not only acting as legislators but as advisers of the President in the matter of our diplomatic affairs and in connection with appointment to office. He was assigned, among other assignments, to the important Committees of Judiciary and Foreign Relations, and in the great work of these committees he took a prominent and leading part. In the proceedings on the floor of the Senate he took a leading and pronounced part from the very beginning. He was nearly always in his seat, vigilant and watchful.

Nothing escaped his attention. Though not an orator in the common acceptance of the term, it can be truly said that he was a first class and ready debater, thorough and exhaustive, ready to take and give blows. But he was always fair, honorable, and manly. There was nothing rough or rude in his behavior to an antagonist. He was always the thorough gentleman, true to his cause, his training, and his environment. To me he always appeared in public and in private as a connecting link between the old and the new South. In his attitude and demeanor he seemed to me like one of the gentry of the old South infused with the progressive spirit and aspirations of the new South. Faithful to his past and the past of his country, he was nevertheless truly alive to the great future of our country and ready to give it a helping hand both North and South.

All of us who served in the great Civil War had much to learn and unlearn of each other; and we came out of that strenuous and drastic school wiser and better Americans and with more charity and good will for each other, and we all came to ultimately realize, as the wounds of the war were healed, that the God of battle had, after all, conferred a great blessing upon us in making us again a reunited country, stronger, more vigorous, and more progressive than ever. Our friend, the deceased Senator, died as zealous in the welfare of our common country as any who were opposed to him in the great struggle.

When at the beginning of this Congress the Democrats attained the ascendancy in this body, Senator BACON was at the head of his party upon the Committees on Judiciary and Foreign Relations, and he had the option of taking the chairmanship of either of these committees. He selected that of Foreign Relations, and it seemed to me that he chose wisely. While he would have made a most excellent chairman of the Judiciary Committee, yet his tastes, his aspirations, and, above all, his studies led him in the direction of our foreign affairs.

He had to my knowledge, after entering the Senate, been a close student of international law and of our diplomatic relations, and as a consequence was in a high degree qualified for the chairmanship of this important committee. And it was his ambition to take a leading part in the adjustment of our foreign affairs and diplomatic relations, and I feel sure that had his life been spared he would have been most helpful to the administration of his party in guiding it in its relations with foreign nations.

I remember very well when, during the first session of this Congress, there was a disposition in certain quarters to have our country resort to armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico, how he frowned upon such a course, and how anxious he was to avoid everything that savored of war. It seems sad, and it must have seemed sad to him, in his last conscious moments, to be cut off by death at the very threshold of the new duties and great work he had assumed. Death, however, is no respecter of human wishes and human aspirations. The summons comes oftentimes when we least expect it and when we are reluctant to go, but we are, on the whole, safe in assuming that the dispensations of an All-Wise Providence are for the best, and in saying: "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight."

Fifty-four Senators, who were Members of this body when Senator BACON first entered, have since passed away, and 44 Senators and one Vice President have since that time died while in the public service. I append a list of these latter to my remarks. It is a most notable roll of the men who have been our guides and leaders during this generation. Next to the last on this roll is our departed associate, to whom we pay our tribute on this occasion. He has left us, but the example he gave and the results of the work he wrought abides as an instructive and hope-engendering lesson for us and for our posterity.

List of United States Senators who have died while in the United States Senate from the Fifty-fourth Congress, inclusive, to the present time.

Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina, May 20, 1897.

Isham G. Harris, Tennessee, July 8, 1897.

James Z. George, Mississippi, August 14, 1897.

Edward C. Walthall, Mississippi, April 21, 1898.

Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, December 28, 1898.
 Monroe L. Hayward, Nebraska, December 5, 1899 (never attended).
 John H. Gear, Iowa, July 14, 1900.
 Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, November 27, 1900.
 James H. Kyle, South Dakota, July 1, 1901.
 William J. Sewell, New Jersey, December 27, 1901.
 James McMillan, Michigan, August 10, 1902.
 Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio, February 15, 1904.
 Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1904.
 George F. Hoar, Massachusetts, September 30, 1904.
 William B. Bate, Tennessee, March 9, 1905.
 Orville H. Platt, Connecticut, April 21, 1905.
 John H. Mitchell, Oregon, December 8, 1905.
 Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland, June 4, 1906.
 Russell A. Alger, Michigan, January 24, 1907.
 John T. Morgan, Alabama, June 11, 1907.
 Edmund W. Pettus, Alabama, July 27, 1907.
 Stephen R. Mallory, Florida, December 23, 1907.
 Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina, February 20, 1908.
 Rodfield Proctor, Vermont, March 4, 1908.
 William Pinkney Whyte, Maryland, March 17, 1908.
 William James Bryan, Florida, March 22, 1908.
 William Boyd Allison, Iowa, August 4, 1908.
 Martin N. Johnson, North Dakota, October 21, 1909.
 Anselm J. McLaurin, Mississippi, December 22, 1909.
 Samuel Douglas McEnery, Louisiana, June 28, 1910.
 John Warwick Daniel, Virginia, June 29, 1910.
 Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa, October 15, 1910.
 Alexander Stephen Clay, Georgia, November 13, 1910.
 Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia, January 4, 1911.
 Charles A. Hughes, jr., Colorado, January 11, 1911.
 William P. Frye, Maine, August 8, 1911.
 Robert L. Taylor, Tennessee, March 31, 1912.
 George S. Nixon, Nevada, June 5, 1912.
 Weldon B. Heyburn, Idaho, October 17, 1912.
 James S. Sherman (Vice President), New York, October 30, 1912.
 Isidor Rayner, Maryland, November 25, 1912.
 Jeff Davis, Arkansas, January 3, 1913.
 Joseph F. Johnston, Alabama, August 8, 1913.
 AUGUSTUS O. BACON, Georgia, February 14, 1914.
 William O. Bradley, Kentucky, May 23, 1914.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, Senator BACON died while the Senate was in session. When it was suddenly announced in the Senate that Senator BACON was dead, it was a great shock to all. A solemn stillness pervaded this Chamber. Sorrow was depicted upon every face and all realized that a great man had fallen, one whose place would be very hard to fill, and the State of Georgia and the country had lost a great leader.

Now, when we have stopped the wheels of legislation and have set apart this hour to pay honor to his memory, to pay to him the last tribute we can ever pay in this world, I, as his friend, desire to add my simple tribute to his memory.

I admired him for his ability. I held him in high esteem for his character and his services to his country. I admired him for his statesmanship and devotion to duty. I esteemed him for his friendship.

When I came to the Senate 12 years ago he had served his State here for 8 years, and his reputation then had been established as one of the leaders of the Senate. I confess that at first my estimate of him, from a personal standpoint, was shattered. I have noticed since that time that with the new Senators at first he was not popular. He appeared unapproachable and unsympathetic, but to the older Senators who knew him this was not so.

His paternal ancestors were Puritans, having first settled in Massachusetts in 1630. Upon this stock was grafted the cavalier, his maternal ancestors having settled in Virginia. Thus he had combined in him the dignity, austerity, cold, irresponsible, and retiring manners of the Puritan with the courage, gentleness, open, frank, positive, and refined qualities of the cavalier.

It was not long before my first impression was dispelled and that better and lovable side came out most vividly. Those who came in close touch with him not only admired but were personally fond of him. All respected him and esteemed him for his ability as a lawyer, a debater, and a constructive statesman.

Few States since the foundation of the Government have been more ably represented upon this floor than the great State of Georgia, but she has never been represented by a more useful Senator than Senator BACON. He was not equal in ability to Robert Toombs; he did not have the logic and was not possessed of the great reasoning faculty and statesmanship of Alexander Stephens; he was not as great and eloquent a debater as Ben Hill; but he was a splendid debater, logical and at times eloquent. He was an able lawyer, superior to either one of these great Senators as a parliamentarian, and was more diligent and untiring in his work upon committees. If all of these had been Members of this Senate at the same time, AUGUSTUS O. BACON would not have suffered by comparison. In any parliamentary body on earth he would have been recognized as a leader among leaders. He was not a colossal figure in the public eye. He was by no means commonplace, and no one would place him in the mediocre class.

No Member of this Senate was more regular in his attendance upon the meetings of committees and the sessions of the Senate. He was rarely absent from his seat and took part in all of the great debates. As a member of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Foreign Relations he was always ready to debate any great questions affecting the Constitution and inform the Senate upon any delicate questions affecting our foreign relations. He always enlightened the Senate upon these great questions whenever he spoke. His familiarity with the rules of the Senate and parliamentary law was remarkable, and he was the recognized authority on these questions. He was far from being a demagogue or the hypocrite. He was a manly man, always open, frank, and brave. He always stood up to be counted, and with courage always asserted his convictions with such force, frankness, and purity of purpose, that he won the respect of those who differed with him in forensic contests.

Here he ranked as one of the leaders of his party. He was so recognized, and justly so. His name is connected with much of the important legislation which for the last 20 years has passed this body and been enacted into law.

For 40 years he served his State faithfully, loyally, and with warm devotion to her interests. At the first call of his State for troops he volunteered to battle for her rights, and for four long years through the cruel and bloody war he rendered devoted and faithful service, first as adjutant of the Ninth Georgia Regiment and then as captain upon staff duty under Gens. Henry R. Jackson, Imboden, and Mackall. After the war he returned to his State, read law, and soon rose to the first rank among the great lawyers of that State. His oratorical talents and interest in public matters soon led him into the political arena. He served as presidential elector, and was elected 12 successive years as a member of the legislature and for 8 years was speaker of the house of representatives, in which position he served with honor and dignity. Many other positions of honor were conferred upon him by his party. He was considered one of the most aggressive and stalwart leaders in his State, and, recognizing his leadership and ability, his State elected him in 1894 to the United States Senate. Four times he was returned to this body, practically without opposition. The last time—in 1913—he was elected by a direct vote of the people under the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution. In this election he had the marked distinction of being the first Georgian elected for four successive terms and also the first Senator in the country elected by the people.

While he was not what might be called the idol of his people, they felt proud of him. Proud of the great record he made in the Senate and the honor he brought to the State. They believed in him as an honest, incorruptible man; as one who had served his State faithfully, loyally, and with unfiring energy; and they were glad to confer upon him these unprecedented honors.

Senator BACON was of a sanguine temperament. His high hopes and purposes were the result of his moral instincts and his intellectual convictions. Those who knew him best knew that he was full of sentiment. He was a deep lover of nature. He was fond of poetry and song. He loved the sunshine, the birds and flowers, the trees and running brooks. He was accustomed to take long walks and ramble through the woods in Rock Creek Park to commune with nature.

Though he never paraded it, Senator BACON was a worshipful man, full of reverence. He had an abiding faith in the immortality of the soul, and was a firm believer in the beautiful land of rest in the great beyond. These things he rarely spoke of, but in his last will, with his own pen, he had no hesitation in telling to his family and the world of his abiding faith, the evidence of things unseen, the substance of things hoped for.

He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.

With him "life's fitful fever is over." It was permitted to him to live out his three score years and ten. He has crossed over the river and rests under the shade of the trees where separation, sorrow, sighing, and injustice shall be no more.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, a great man has gone from among us, full of years, of good works, and of deserved honors.

When the Senate loses one who for years has been among the most conspicuous and distinguished of its Members we but perform a solemn duty in placing upon the immutable records an expression of the Nation's grief and of our own sense of loss and bereavement.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON was not only an able and exceptionally useful Senator, but he was a distinct force in the life of his State and of the Nation, a strong champion of those broad principles and high ideals which he consistently advo-

cated during his long career in public life. His was an attractive personality; and as he walked among his fellow men he commanded a place of leadership and distinction which his colleagues readily accorded to him. Firm in his convictions and courageous in giving them expression, he was an opponent to be respected and a friend to be cherished. In all respects he was a high type of American citizen, a title which he greatly prized and upon which he reflected credit and honor.

He was elected to the United States Senate in November, 1894, and through the grateful appreciation of his native State served continuously as a Member of the Senate until February 14 of the present year, when, after many years of well-earned honors and rewards, his career came to a close.

Senators are familiar with his long record of service in this body, and in this presence I need not dwell upon the important part he took in our deliberations in committee and on the floor of the Senate. He brought to the discharge of his public duties rare natural gifts and talents, ripened by years of experience in the law and in State and National legislation. He was a man of scholarly tastes, profound erudition, and wide knowledge of the world. His mind was unprejudiced, vigorous, and comprehensive. In debate he was forceful and illuminating. His death took from the Senate one of its most experienced and efficient Members and deprived us of an instructive and companionable associate.

Those who had the privilege of knowing Senator BACON can not withhold the expression of affectionate admiration for his pure and distinguished patriotism, his exemplary life, his unsullied career. A survey of the accomplishments of the Senate during the past 18 years must evoke grateful remembrance of his sturdy, earnest, and zealous devotion to the service of his country. His fine dignity and unyielding respect for the great traditions of the Senate stamped him as a representative of that honorable old school of statesmanship which has contributed so much to the pride and glory of the Republic.

Most men of note live through but one career and win fame in one line of endeavor, along one road of duty and ambition, in a continuous and harmonious environment. It was the fate of Senator BACON to do more; he ran the whole gamut of those emotions and affections which have stirred the American people during the past 60 years. Having lived during the trying days of his youth as a loyal son of the South, the trials and conflicts through which he passed seem to have enriched his patriotism, and the early love which he bore for the Southland was but the budding of that deep and affectionate loyalty to the Republic which made him love each cherished spot where floats the Stars and Stripes. Out of the flames of the sectional conflicts of his youth came a national devotion of patriotic intensity. He loved his country and gave his life to her service. He was a thoroughly sincere man, who had nothing but public purpose to inspire him. Senator BACON grew old forcefully as well as gracefully, giving to the country the full and generous benefit of his ripened experience and mature judgment.

Georgia has played a noble and brilliant part in the battle of American progress. Her distinguished men have added much to the inspiring history of our national advancement, and among the most valued of her contributions to the general welfare were the career and public services of her illustrious son to whose memory to-day we pay the last tribute of friendship and admiration.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, hanging on the walls in my committee room in the Capitol, where I work from five to seven hours a day, are the photographs of some of my best friends, men whom I admire and love. Most of these are still living and are much my juniors. One of them is dead, and his kindly face beams down on me from the wall all the while and makes me feel sometimes as though he were present and going to speak.

We entered the Senate together in 1895, nearly 20 years ago, and during these years a warm friendship grew up between us. Our committee rooms were next to the Senate library and adjoined. Although he was my elder by several years, he always addressed me as "The old man"—"How is the old man to-day," being his usual greeting—and the name by which I addressed him most frequently was "My Lord Bacon."

I was at Robertson's Sanitarium in Atlanta last February when the news of his death was flashed over the wires, and immediately telegraphed the Vice President asking to be appointed on the committee to attend his funeral. When his body reached Atlanta I joined the committee and went on to Macon, and saw him laid away to rest in the beautiful cemetery on the hillside among his loved dead. While he was very reserved about family matters and rarely mentioned them, our intimacy led him once to tell me what a terrible grief came into

his life when his twin boys both died in one week. As I stood by his open grave I thought of his reunion with those children and how happy it must make him, and somehow the thought was very comforting to me.

He was very much loved by the people of his own city and State, and there were deputations from many parts of Georgia to attend his funeral. The people of that great State—like Virginia, the "mother of statesmen"—realized that they had lost another great man. I do not say "great man" flippantly, but advisedly. All men who become Senators do not thereby become great. The roll of great Senators is somewhat limited, and the average man would be puzzled to name 50 great Senators out of the hundreds during the entire period of our history. But BACON had qualities of mind which made him worthy to be called a great man. He was not merely a good politician and good fellow.

I married a Georgia woman and was born and reared within 13 miles of the Georgia line, and always had a great many friends in that State. It is a saddening thought that I have attended the funeral of two of Georgia's great men—BACON and Clay. They honored me by giving me their friendship.

BACON was a great lawyer. I will always remember an incident which occurred at a dinner at my home when I lived on East Capitol Street in this city. This was many years ago. I had formed a strong attachment for three of my colleagues, all of them lawyers—BACON, Spooner, and Chandler. Although I am a farmer pure and simple and never studied law at all, my official position as governor, during which time I had many lawsuits for the State, necessitated my reading many Supreme Court decisions. Then, too, in general reading I had become familiar with the principles of the law and knew a little something about the Constitution. Therefore I am not entirely ignorant or an unappreciative listener when law points are being discussed. On the occasion of which I speak (the dinner at my home) it will be noted that two of my guests were Republicans, both leaders of their party until they left the Senate. Although I am considered a partisan and am a very pronounced partisan in many respects, I never allowed my Democratic principles to interfere with my personal friendships. It is a source of pride to believe—indeed, to know—that a large number of the Republicans with whom I have been associated in the Senate during my 20 years' service are and have been my personal friends. Many of them have "gone over the river" where BACON has joined them. I must join that caravan, too, soon, for I am nearly "three score and ten" and realize every day that I am approaching the end. But I am prepared when the time comes to go to the grave—

* * * Not like the quarry slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, I will approach my grave
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch
About him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

But let us back to the dinner. I had a son who was at that time a law student at Georgetown University, and more for his encouragement than anything else I told those three great lawyers, who had climbed to the very top of their profession and then been given the highest office in the gift of their States, that I would be very much obliged if they would tell us something of their early trials and struggles. I started off with BACON, asking how much income he got from his first year's practice. He answered something like this: "TILLMAN, when I first began the practice of law I entered the office of Judge Lochrane, who was then at the head of the Macon bar and had a very large practice. Although the firm name was Lochrane & Bacon, I soon found very much to my disgust that all of the clients and even visitors to the office wanted 'to see Judge Lochrane,' and none called for or wanted to see Mr. BACON. His reputation had thrown me into eclipse, and I decided that I could not afford this and therefore determined to withdraw from the firm and set up on my own hook. I did not get much practice at first, and money was so scarce that, to economize in every way possible, I used to sit without a fire with a blanket wrapped around my legs and feet to keep warm while reading. I really did not feel able to buy wood."

Spoooner broke into the conversation with his reminiscences, laughing at the time, saying: "I was in debt when I hung out my shingle, and the first thing I did was to marry; but I did manage to make about \$1,500."

Chandler came next with his experience and, as I recall it, he said: "I began practicing when 20 years old, also in company with a senior partner. I do not recall that I received much of anything that year. The next year, 1856, I practiced alone and made about \$1,300 or \$1,400—enough to pay board and lay up a little. After practicing nine years, before coming to Washington, I had managed to accumulate between four and five thou-

sand dollars. During that time, however, I recall that I interfered a great deal in politics."

The picture of BACON shivering in the cold for the want of wood which he felt too poor to buy; Spooner battling with poverty and earning only \$1,500 per annum, while I know he gets more than that for some of his retainers now and often receives scores of thousands for a single argument before the Supreme Court; and Chandler in stringent circumstances because of lack of practice made a very lasting impression on my mind. Then, Chandler's describing his work as "interfering with politics" seemed ludicrous, especially the "interfering," because those who know him well know how alert his mind is and quick to catch on to things. It amused Spooner and BACON as much as it did me to hear him thus characterize his activities in political matters. Indeed, his make-up has always puzzled me because of the odd mixture of mischief, earnestness, patriotism, selfishness, and sarcasm. He still "interferes" with politics and will do so until he dies. The lives and achievements of these three men are marked illustrations of the possibilities of our American civilization and demonstrate very forcefully that where men have the brains and energy they can carve a career in this country under very adverse conditions.

As our committee rooms were so near together, BACON and I frequently walked up Pennsylvania Avenue together, and on these walks we had long talks about politics, history, poetry, literature, and books we had read. I remember those walks with a great deal of pleasure now, because my pleasures now are mostly those of memory, and I presume other men, old and invalid like myself, are in the same condition.

He had a characteristic which made our association appear sometimes incongruous. His frame of mind was eminently judicial and he objected strenuously to any interruption; could not tolerate it, in fact. Indeed, no two men in the Senate were more different in temperament. He was calm and pacific at all times. I am impetuous and frank, and my strongest and most marked characteristic is perhaps pugnacity. Our friendship must have been due to the law which has been formulated thus: Men like their opposites, and not those who have the same foibles and feelings they themselves have. He was diplomatic or nothing, and no one ever even suspected me of having any feeling of that kind. I would frequently ask his opinion on a law point on some matter before the Senate or in the newspapers, and when he started to tell me I would see the point he was attempting to elucidate before he got to it, and would interrupt with some word showing I did not need further explanation. He always resented this very much, saying pettishly, "Tillman, you will not let a man tell you anything before you interrupt him."

He was a man of very great refinement of feeling and disliked above all things to wound another. I never heard him in the Senate in debate say anything sharp, sarcastic, or vehement. Sometimes he grew earriest and even eloquent in discussing matters before the Senate, and I have heard him give the Republican Party a very severe drubbing more than once, but I never did hear him utter any such thoughts without apologizing for it—a salve for the wound, as it were. I have abused him many times good-naturedly for this weakness, which many will consider his finest characteristic. But, then, it was his nature to be kind and gentle, and he hated to say anything calculated to wound feelings or rankle in the memory like a thorn in the flesh. I have always considered this a weakness and have acted on the contrary principle. I never said anything unless I believed it to be true, and, if the truth hurts, I felt that it ought to hurt, for in that way only could reformation be brought about. Having served in the minority here for 18 years, I realize fully what it is to cultivate patience, and long for the time when my own party should have control.

BACON had a mind peculiarly filled with veneration for tradition and old customs. He was a stickler for the rules of the Senate, and very few Senators had a better knowledge of those rules or of Jefferson's Manual or was more familiar with the Constitution of the United States than he. He was always at his best in arguing a constitutional question or a legal point, though sometimes I thought him a little prolix and wordy. His membership on the Committee on Foreign Relations made it necessary for him to study international law and be familiar with treaties, and his knowledge of both was very extensive.

He was very fond of music, and in his home were two music boxes, one of the old Swiss type and the other a modern machine, which would reproduce the voices of great singers. Frequently we got together at his home or mine and spent the evening listening to good music.

He was very fond of travel and of reciting his experiences on his various trips to Europe. He made it his religious duty, after his first breakdown in the Senate, some 10 years ago, to

spend two or three months each summer in the Tyrolean Alps. He believed that these trips abroad had a great deal to do with his robust appearance and health and were necessary to prolong his life. Whether or not his failure to get away last summer had anything to do with hurrying the end, of course, we do not know, but he longed for the European mountains and was very much disappointed and put out because of his inability to go abroad. He felt that he could not afford to have the appearance of neglecting his duty, although he had been triumphantly re-elected for the fourth time by the people of Georgia the year before, and political consideration did not control his action or govern his feelings in any way. He stood by his post of duty and went down on the firing line, as it were. No soldier on the battle field ever showed more courage. Senators come and go, but it will be a long time before the Senate is adorned by a more able man or one more worthy the respect and admiration of his colleagues.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, others better fitted for the task than I have told the story of the life work of our late distinguished associate, the Hon. AUGUSTUS O. BACON, of Georgia. For me it is sufficient to say a few simple words of appreciation of a man whom I admired, a Senator of unswerving integrity, acknowledged ability, and universally recognized distinction, who in the discharge of his public duties shed luster not only upon his own State but also upon the country which he served faithfully and well.

When Senator BACON entered the Senate I had been a Member of the body for four years. Before he had taken the oath of office I was told by those who knew him well that he would take a high place in the Senate because of his extensive learning, his legislative experience, his legal acquirements, and his great ability as a debater and parliamentarian. In all these respects he abundantly fulfilled the expectations of those who vouched for him, speedily gaining deserved recognition and honor.

Senator BACON stood for all that is best in the history and traditions of this body. He insisted upon the observance of the rules which are designed to govern our deliberations, and he also insisted upon an observance of the precedents, social as well as otherwise, which have been handed down to us by our predecessors. A man of simple tastes and quiet living, he nevertheless contended that the Senate should be given its rightful place on all occasions and not be pushed aside or ignored by those who had less claim for recognition or priority. A true disciple of Jefferson in simplicity of life and manners, he was equally an aristocrat when occasion demanded. To him the pomp and circumstance of life meant little, but the amenities of life meant everything. He was a man of high ideals, of irreproachable character, and possessed of a courtesy and kindness of heart which bespoke the true gentleman.

For nearly 20 years it was my privilege to come in almost daily contact with this honored son of one of the original Thirteen States; and during all that time, whether in the routine of legislative procedure, of parliamentary contention, or in the heat and stress of debate, no wound was inflicted on either side that remained unhealed for an hour. A man of positive convictions and matured views, he extended to his colleagues the unquestioned right to opinions differing from those which he held and which he was always ready to defend. Thoroughly versed in the history and traditions of his own country, his wide knowledge of international affairs gave to his opinions an authority and influence possessed by few men in the history of our Government. The death of Senator BACON removed from this body one of its ablest Members and deprived the Nation of the wise counsel of a cultured, conscientious, and broad-minded legislator and statesman.

Mr. President, as I stood at the open grave of my associate and friend, in the beautiful burial ground at Macon; as I saw the great concourse of his friends and neighbors assembled to do him honor; as I saw the tears on the cheeks of family and kinsmen; as I listened to the words of the preacher, so full of tenderness and meaning, and as I looked beyond and saw those whom he had left, struggling for preferment above their fellows, I could not but ask myself what the real meaning of life is. And it then came to me, as it had so often come before and as it has come many times since, that the true meaning of life is not wealth nor fame nor glory, but rather that it is summed up in the few simple words of the Master:

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, * * * and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

And turning away from that scene of sadness and grief, bidding a long farewell to the great man whom I was privileged to call friend, I felt like consecrating my life and whatever

talents I possess to a deeper devotion to public and private service, and thus be prepared for the great change that will inevitably come to all of us, as it came to this gifted son of Georgia. And so to day I can but express the hope that his example will be to us an inspiration for all that is best in this world, and that the life and character of Senator BACON, as it will be read and recounted by the youth of his native Commonwealth, may beckon them on to higher purposes, to cleaner lives, and to greater achievements for the welfare of their fellow men, the State, and the Nation.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia, long represented and personified on this floor a type of statesmanship that is fast passing away, if, indeed, it be not already passed.

Imagine him clad in the toga of twenty-two hundred years ago, and it would not require a much more difficult stretch of the imagination to see in him, reincarnated, the highest type of the Roman senator at the very climax of that period when the senators of Rome were the lawgivers of the world. Compare him in all the essentials that made the senators of the world's great Republic illustrious and their integrity the proudest boast of a great people with them, and neither he nor American statesmanship suffers in the comparison.

Is high-minded personal and official integrity, that is not only beyond question but above suspicion, the first and all-essential requisite for lofty public service? If so, Senators, in this age of yellow journalism and of unwarranted license in the criticism of public men it should be an inspiration to every American schoolboy to learn what those of you who served longest with our dead friend know best—that in this great virtue he was second to no Roman Cato.

Is lofty patriotism, that exalts one's country above all earthly objects and enthrones the lasting good of her people as the one great object for which senates assemble and parliaments legislate, another essential and fundamental virtue? If so, Senators, we may all find comfort in the thought and draw inspiration from the fact that in the practice of this great virtue the late Senator from Georgia set for himself a standard not less lofty than that of the elder Brutus.

Is real and unassumed personal and official dignity, a due regard for the exact proprieties of every occasion, and a full appreciation of the greatness of the Imperial Commonwealth that sent him here so long and of the mighty Nation he loved and served so well to be appraised a virtue? If so, Senators, in these qualities your late colleague could be compared most favorably with the proudest Tarquin of them all.

Is the possession of a mind well stored with the legal lore of his people and his race, well trained in the measurement of wrongs and the weighing of conflicting rights, to be accounted a splendid part of the equipment of a great lawmaker? If so, Senators, in this respect the dead Senator whom we honor to-day was as splendidly equipped for the public service as any Roman Justinian.

Is that "righteousness that exalteth a nation" to be applied to its foreign affairs as well as to its domestic concerns? And is that man who, in his legislative conduct and career, seeks to apply the doctrine of the Golden Rule to other nations as well as to the citizens of his own to be adjudged truly great when the scales of public opinion shall be finally and justly balanced? If so, Senators, the late Senator BACON, who was for so long a time a potent factor for good in the conduct of our foreign relations, will not lose in stature when he is compared with even the greatest of those early Romans who stood for justice and square dealing, even with the despised barbarian, and even against the clamor of a fierce and war-loving nation.

Of Senator BACON's long and successful career at the Georgia bar, of which he was the acknowledged leader when elected to the Senate; of his splendid service to the people of Georgia while a member of her legislature, of whose house of representatives he was for eight years the honored speaker; of his unselfish devotion to the interests of his alma mater, the University of Georgia, even during those years in which the weight of public duties and responsibilities bore heaviest upon him; of his unflinching loyalty to the Democratic Party, both in our State and Nation, through many years of valued service, I may not on this occasion speak in detail, lest I become prolix.

Upon his great services in this Chamber through the past 20 years, touching almost every line of legislative and parliamentary activity, I may not with propriety dwell; for many of his honored colleagues, intimately associated with him in those activities, are still with us, and are far more competent than I am to recount his work and acclaim its worth.

I trust I may be pardoned, however, if I allude briefly to several particulars in which it has always seemed to me his influence was strongest and his work most fruitful.

First of all, he was diligent to a degree and constant without exception in his attention to the work of the Senate and in his attendance upon its sessions.

In the next place, he always attached great importance to the rules and precedents of the Senate. In respect to this matter, it may have seemed to the thoughtless, on occasion, that Senator BACON was overtechnical in his insistence upon following the rules of the Senate and in adhering to its well-settled precedents. Such was not the case, however; for he had acquired a profound knowledge of those rules and precedents, and with it an equally profound conviction that the rules and precedents of this great body all form part and parcel of a great comprehensive and complete system by which legislation in this Chamber is both accelerated and safeguarded, and that prudence requires that a legislative body shall steer according to its chart and compass, in this way securing the greatest general good and in this way scrupulously preserving the rights of all.

In the next place, during his long and potent connection with the foreign affairs of our country he brought to their consideration not only all the splendid equipment of a great legal mind but also a fine and fair sense of natural justice. In his consideration of these questions he had two maxims of conduct that, in my judgment, have proved invaluable to our country in the past and are indispensable to her safety, peace, and glory in the future:

First, that we should religiously adhere to the almost inspired advice of the great Father of his Country to cultivate friendly relations with all the nations of the earth and to have entangling alliances with none.

Second, that we can neither afford to bully the weak nor trundle to the strong, but should invariably accord to the weakest nation with which we have dealings the same consideration, the same justice, the same rights that we accord to the mightiest powers of earth.

Lastly, but by no means of least importance, Senator BACON had a fixed and accurate conception of the great American system of government—of the great dual system that distributes power between the Federal and State sovereignties—giving to each jurisdiction complete and supreme power in its own sphere of activity, and yet so adjusting the balance between them that real conflict is rare, if not impossible.

He believed with the intense fervor of enlightened conviction that our fathers had built wisely and not at haphazard when they ordained this dual system, and that in a rigid adherence to it lay the brightest and fairest hopes of permanent happiness and prosperity for the American people. He realized that the country was too large and that its conditions varied too greatly in different localities to permit, with safety, legislation by the Federal authority on matters that were purely local to the several States, and as to such matters that the right of local self-government was all important. On the other hand, he fully recognized and earnestly supported the supreme and exclusive authority of the Federal Government to deal with all foreign questions, with all questions relating to the national defense, with all questions relating to the regulation of commerce between the several States, and to exercise to the fullest extent every necessary power expressly bestowed on it or that could be clearly implied from the grant; and he was as stout in his assertion of the full and exclusive right and power of the Federal Government to perform every proper Federal function as he was unyielding in his devotion to the great Anglo-Saxon doctrine of local self-government in all purely domestic concerns and in respect to all matters that properly fell within the jurisdiction and power of the several States.

The great service that he rendered in this Chamber year after year in his earnest and unrelenting effort to keep this balance between Federal and State power truly adjusted and to preserve to the people of this country the inestimable blessings of this great system of government to my mind constitute his most important public service, the chiefest glory of his long and distinguished career.

Mr. President, I have already trespassed far longer than I had intended upon the time of the Senate.

Senator BACON is gone from our midst, but his influence and his example remain with us, to help us all, to inspire us all to faithful service, and to lofty endeavor. The great State that he so long illustrated on this floor was proud of him in life and mourns him in death; but to console her in her grief, to comfort her in her sorrow, she has the proud realization that in her gift of him to our country she made notable contribution to American statesmanship; that his passing marks almost the last of an old and honored school, and that when death claimed him

it might have been truly said, "The noblest Roman of them all is no more."

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Georgia.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 18, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 17, 1914.

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, let Thy spirit come with all its quickening power into our hearts and abide with us, that with fidelity to Thee and to our fellow men we may do our work as it comes day by day without the fear or favor of men, for "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which can not be removed, but abideth forever," that we may have that peace which passeth understanding. In Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORT OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER. The other day the President sent a message to Congress, transmitting the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, accompanied by two large volumes. The Chair referred the message and accompanying documents to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered it printed. It turns out that it has been printed, and therefore the Chair asks unanimous consent to cancel the order, so far as the printing of the documents is concerned. The Chair hears no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. FOSTER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 19909) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill, as follows:

For fuel, oil, grease, pipe, wire, and other materials needed for the maintenance and repair of boilers, engines, heating apparatus, electric lighting and power plant, and water-supply system; purchase and maintenance of teams; maintenance, repair, or operation of horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; material for boxing nautical instruments for transportation; paints, telegraph and telephone service, and incidental labor, \$8,000.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to ask the chairman of the committee what is the need for passenger-carrying vehicles in connection with the Naval Observatory. We provided last year that appropriations should not be used for this purpose unless specifically authorized. Apparently the committee has specifically authorized the use of money in every case, so that the law which we passed last year has only resulted in adding a few words to the bill this year. What need does the observatory have for vehicles to drive around in?

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina. Under the current appropriations they could not have used the money for this purpose, and in every case they have asked us to put in a provision that would enable them to use it. As a matter of fact, I do not see much difference between operation under the present law and the old method except that it results in their furnishing the Committee on Appropriations, before the bill is made up, with the amount of money to be expended in that way.